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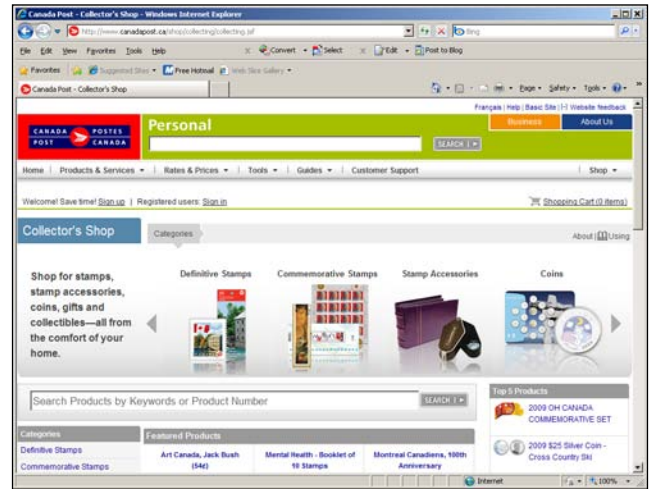
Feature article:

The Calculation of Postage Due on
Mail From Canada 1953–1965 . . 40

Copies mailed: 133

Canada Post Online Shopping

In early November, Canada Post enabled their online Collector’s shopping area. This allows the stamp collector to pick and choose the stamps they would like to order, at their leisure, and have the items shipped directly to their home. Another advantage is that it saves the \$2 handling fee that was introduced by the National Philatelic Centre on November 1st.



I have placed two orders this way and was extremely satisfied both times.

Unfortunately, as of this writing (Dec 23), not all of the new issues for the first quarter of 2010, as announced in the latest *Details*, are available for purchase (notably the postal cards and commemorative envelope).

By the way, do some searching of the products. You can still order the France-produced stamps and

souvenir sheets for the Quebec joint issue from a couple of years ago (I understand these \$4.99 souvenir sheets are being offered by dealers for over \$40).

Correction

The last *Corgi Times* was incorrectly labeled as Whole Number 103 (in the banner at the top of the first page); it should have read 104. Our apologies for any inconvenience this may cause you.

Seasons Greetings



The Calculation of Postage Due on Mail From
Canada 1953-1965
See page 40



Who are We?

We are the Elizabethan II Study Group under the auspices of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) — The Society for Canadian Philately.

Our journal, the *Corgi Times* is published 6 times a year.

With the exception of the 1967–73 Centennial Definitives, we study all aspects of Canadian philately during the Elizabethan era.

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Canada Post News

Do we like more stamps being issued by Canada? Sure we do! Every new issue is a part of the Elizabethan era — right up our alley. Here is what Canada Post is up to these days...

► Canada Post Details

The January to March 2010 *Details* magazine arrived at post offices around the 10th of December 2009. I received my mailed copy about a week after that. The electronic version on Canada Post's website* was still not available at the time this issue of *Corgi Times* was being put together (December 23rd). Usually, the electronic version is seen first and the copies at postal outlets seen last!

This particular *Details* provides “details” on 9 stamp issues (resulting in 39 different stamps!), including the 2010-rate change definitives, Lunar New Year, Vancouver 2010 Olympic Games, Black Heritage Month, Roméo LeBlanc, and spring Flower issue in early March.

Canada Post continues to issue far too many souvenir sheets and related postal cards.

Souvenir Sheets:

- Flag over Historic Mills (\$2.85)
- Flower definitives (\$4.49)
- Vancouver 2010 Olympic Winter Games (\$1.14)
- Celebrating our Olympic Spirit (\$1.14)
- African Violets (\$1.14)

Postal Cards (now priced at \$1.79):

- Lunar New Year (2)
- Flag over Historic Mills (5)
- Vancouver 2010 Olympic Winter Games (2)
- African Violets (2)



* <http://www.canadapost.ca/cpo/mc/personal/productsservices/collect/publications.jsf>

Corgi Times

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Corgi Times is produced with Adobe InDesign CS4® for Windows. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor at the address above. Electronic format is preferred but not required. Scanned illustrations (300dpi, colour, actual size, JPEG or TIFF, black background) should be sent as separate files from text files. Lower quality images will *not* be printed and will likely result in the article not being printed.

Study Group Business

❖ New member

Planning Calendar

This is a listing of major exhibitions and bourses with a large content of both Canadian Exhibits and Canadian dealers. Minimum listing criteria: two day event; 1000 page exhibition; 18 dealer bourse with 50% offering Canadian material.

The goal is to list events far in advance to encourage either exhibiting or attendance and preferably both.

2010

BNAPEX 2010: Sep 3–5, 2010 in Victoria, BC

website: <http://www.asch.ndirect.co.uk/bnapex2010>

New Postal Rate?

Are you aware of a new Lettermail™ “service and size” rate calculation Canada Post introduced **last May**? Illustrated here are portions from their 09-01 and 09-05 *Postal Prices* pamphlet. Notice the new “Medium Size” classification. I’m not quite sure how to interpret this, as the mailing size is very, very similar to the “Standard Size”. Perhaps the answer lies in the footnote below the chart?

Lettermail™ (Maximum weight per item: 500 g)		09-01 rates					For items posted in Canada to a Canadian address	
Service and Size		up to	▶ 30 g	50 g	100 g	200 g	500 g	
Standard Letters and Cards (includes Postcards)	Envelopes - Maximum: 245 mm x 156 mm x 5 mm		\$0.54	\$0.96	N/A			Note: Envelopes and self-mailers must be completely sealed. Unsealed items such as brochures, fanfolds and newsletters, must be paid at the Other Lettermail™ rates.
	Cards - Maximum: 235 mm x 120 mm x 5 mm							
	Minimum: 140 mm x 90 mm x 0.18 mm							
Other Lettermail™ (includes Non-standard and Oversize)	Maximum: 380 mm x 270 mm x 20 mm				\$1.92	\$2.65		
	Minimum: 140 mm x 90 mm x 0.18 mm							

Note: Items that are missing a Postal Code or have a wrong Postal Code must be paid at the Other Lettermail™ prices.

Lettermail™ (Maximum weight per item: 500 g)		09-05 rates					For items posted in Canada to a Canadian address	
Service and Size		up to	▶ 30 g	50 g	100 g	200 g	500 g	
Standard Size (includes Envelopes, Cards and Self-mailers)	Envelopes - Maximum: 245 mm x 156 mm x 5 mm		\$0.54	\$0.98	N/A			Note: Envelopes and self-mailers must be completely sealed. Unsealed items such as brochures, fanfolds and newsletters, must be paid at the Other Lettermail™ prices.
	Cards - Maximum: 235 mm x 120 mm x 5 mm							
	Minimum: 140 mm x 90 mm x 0.18 mm							
Medium Size (includes Envelopes, Cards and Self-mailers)	Maximum: 235 mm x 165 mm x 5 mm							
	Minimum: 140 mm x 90 mm x 0.18 mm		\$1.08					
Other Lettermail™ (includes Non-standard and Oversize)	Maximum: 380 mm x 270 mm x 20 mm				\$1.96	\$2.75		
	Minimum: 140 mm x 90 mm x 0.18 mm							

Note: All Standard Size items must be rectangular in shape. Items that are missing a Postal Code or have a wrong Postal Code must be paid at the Other Lettermail™ prices.

Lowe-Martin Die Cutting

by: Robin Harris

On-going continuation of the Lowe-Martin die cutting patterns. The Jan-Feb 2010 *Canadian Philatelist* included an updated article to the one I first wrote in the May-June 2009 *Corgi Times*. An even more current version, and expanded considerably, can be found on my website (www.adminware.ca).

Pattern # 13 was in use in early April 2009. Sometime in early August 2009 Lowe-Martin must have experienced a problem with the ninth row of die cutting from this pattern and had to replace the entire row. What is truly fascinating is that they replaced this ninth row in Pattern # 13 with the ninth row die cutting metal strip from Pattern # 12 — *the exact same row*. One would think that they could have picked any of the eleven rows of die cutting pieces of metal?

Thus, we have a new pattern, which I am calling 13r (for a “repaired #13”).

Permanent™ Olympic stamps from boxes dated mid-August 2009 (and \$1.18 Olympic boxes dated in mid-September 2009) have this new replaced ninth row. The 98¢ Olympic was just reported with this new pattern.

The result is another “compound” perf, where the ninth row of die cutting is about a full 1½ gauge different from the adjoining rows.



Canada Post 2009 Stamp Program (partial)

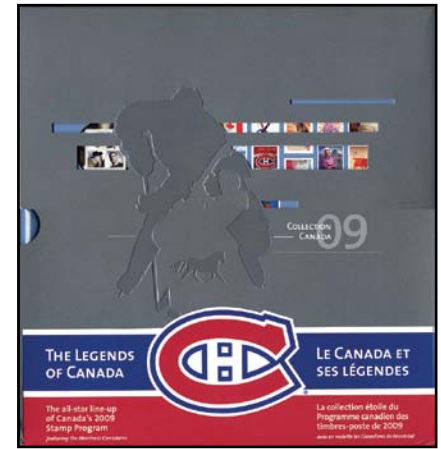
Issue dates are subject to change by Canada Post. Shaded entries are changed/new from the last time we presented this list.

Issued	Description	Scott#
Feb 2	Permanent™ (54¢) Celebration (booklet of 6)	2314
Feb 2	54¢ Black Heritage Month (2 designs)	2315–16
Feb 12	Rate-change definitives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1.18 Mascot (coil of 50 and booklet of 6) • souvenir sheet of 5 (2 x Permanent, 98¢, \$1.18, \$1.65) 	2309, 12
Feb 23	Permanent™ (54¢) First Flight in Canada	2317
Mar 13	Rhododendrons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54¢ pair in self-adhesive booklet of 10 • 54¢ pair in gummed souvenir sheet • two Prepaid postal cards — one for each postage stamp design 	2319–20 2318
Mar 20	Art Canada: Jack Bush <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54¢ pane of 16 • souvenir sheet (54¢ and \$1.65) 	2321 2322
Apr 2	International Year of Astronomy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54¢ pair in self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$1.08 pair in gummed souvenir sheet • \$1.08 pair in gummed souvenir sheet overprint • uncut press sheet 	2324–25 2323 2323c
Apr 9	Preserving the Poles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54¢ pair in pane of 16 • \$1.08 souvenir sheet 	2326–27 2327b
Apr 22	2¢ Monarch Caterpillar (Beneficial Insect)	2328
May 15	54¢ The Canadian Horse and the Newfoundland Pony: 2 designs (self-adhesive booklet of 10)	2329–30
Jun 1	54¢ Canadian Diplomacy	2331
Jun 12	54¢ Boundary Waters Treaty	2332
Jul 2	54¢ Canadian Recording Artists (Robert Charlebois, Edith Butler, Byran Adams, Stompin Tom Connors) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-adhesive booklet of 8 • gummed souvenir sheet of 4 	2334 2333
Jul 6	54¢ Roadside Attractions (4 designs, first of a three-year series) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-adhesive booklet of 8 • gummed souvenir sheet of 4 • two Prepaid postal cards — one for each postage stamp design 	2336 2335
Jul 8	Commemorative Envelope: Canada-Japan Diplomatic Relations	
Jul 10	54¢ Captain Robert Bartlett	2337
Aug 10	54¢ Canadian Inventions (sports) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-adhesive booklet of 8 	2338
Sep 14	Permanent™ (54¢) + 10¢ Mental Health semi-postal, self-adhesive booklet of 10	B15
Oct 17	Montreal Canadiens, 100th Anniversary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (54¢) self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$9 self-adhesive souvenir sheet of 3 x \$3 	2339 2340
Oct 19	Permanent™ (54¢) Lest we Forget <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-adhesive booklet of 10 • gummed souvenir sheet of 2 	2342 2341a
Nov 2	Permanent™ (54¢) Christmas Tree self-adhesive booklet of 12	
	Christmas (Nativity scenes): 3 designs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (54¢) self-adhesive booklet of 10 • 98¢ self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.65 self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$3.71 gummed souvenir sheet of 4 (2 x 54¢ + 98¢ + \$1.65) • gutter booklet (3 x 98¢ and 3 x \$1.65) 	

2009 Annual Collection

Canada Post's 2009 *Collection Canada* is now available. On page 3 it notes that "Collection Canada 2009 brings together all of the definitive and commemorative stamps issued by Canada Post this year in a single, beautifully illustrated, intricately designed volume".

Well, half of that statement is correct ... it is a great hardbound book with fascinating stories and images behind the stamp issues. I would recommend this publication to all collectors. However, it is not complete in terms of the stamps that were issued by Canada Post. As has been seen in previous years, only one format of each stamp issue is included. That is, if an issue includes a souvenir sheet in addition to other stamp formats, only one of these is included.



Here are the stamps that are missing from this *Collection*:

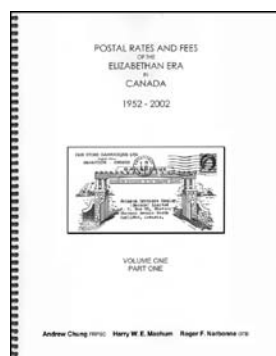
- * Olympic sports – 5 self-adhesive stamps from booklet pane of 10 or 30
- * Olympic mascots/emblems – 5 self-adhesive coils, 3 self-adhesive booklet singles, 2 large-format self-adhesive coils
- * Year of the Ox overprinted souvenir sheet
- * Rhododendron flowers – 2 self-adhesive stamps from booklet pane
- * Art Canada: Jack Bush – single 54¢ stamp from pane of 16
- * Astronomy – 2 self-adhesive stamps from booklet pane
- * Recording Artists – 4 self-adhesive stamps from booklet pane
- * Roadside Attractions – 4 self-adhesive stamps from booklet pane
- * Lest We Forget – souvenir sheet of 2
- * Christmas – 3 self-adhesive stamps from booklet panes

That totals some 33 different stamps that were not included. It is interesting that in one instance, the Lest We Forget issue, that it was the souvenir sheet that was not included. If you are wanting all of the different varieties, it is recommended to pick up the quarterly packs (which are sold at face value). These contain both the souvenir sheets and self-adhesive singles of each issue. For specialists, the latter (self-adhesive singles) are die-cut to shape which produce slightly different varieties than those torn from the corresponding booklet pane.

Postal Rates Books

As an Elizabethan II Study Group member you can pick up these valuable reference books at a much reduced price below retail. The chart notes the various pricing for both Volume I and Volume II. Send your order to: Robin Harris, PO Box 104, Seddons Corner, MB R0E 1X0 Canada.

	Volume I Domestic	Volume II USA & Int'l
ESG members	C \$62.95 US \$62.95	C \$34.95 US \$34.95
Non-members	C \$89.95 US \$89.65	C \$49.95 US \$49.95
Postage:		
Canada	C \$10.00	C \$10.00
USA	US \$13.00	US \$13.00
Int'l (surface)	US \$16.50	US \$16.50
	(502 pages)	(275 pages)
	Nov 2004	Apr 2007
<i>Exchange rate subject to change</i>		



Postal Rates and Fees of the Elizabethan Era In Canada 1952-2002



Postal Rates and Fees of the Elizabethan Era From Canada 1952-2005

Varieties

A couple of interesting varieties were received via e-mail recently, from *non*-ESG members.

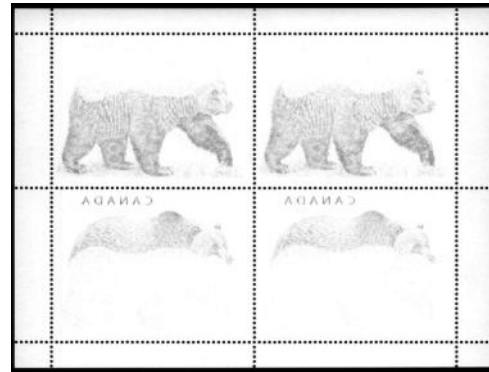
37¢ Parliament, BK97a

The first is a nice mis-strike of the bottom row of perforations from a 37¢ Parliament booklet of 10 (BK97a), sent in by Terry Purchase. This kind of error is not seen that often and is the first I can recall on this particular issue.



\$8 Grizzly Bear Offset (Sc. 1694)

A lovely offset on the gum side on the \$8 Grizzly Bear stamp has been reported by Mike Howkins. The pane was purchased in October 2009 from a small post office in southern Alberta.



Other examples of \$8 Grizzly offsets have been reported in the past (a quick check of the Saskatoon Stamp Centre's online shopping cart today, Dec 23rd, shows two examples).

Canada Post Quarterly Packs

by: Robin Harris

In the last *Corgi Times* we illustrated all of Canada Post's Quarterly Packs from 1995 and a few earlier issues. Thanks to the feedback from ESG members I have been able to add further illustrations.

It turns out that Canada Post was issuing semi-annual packs as far back as 1966! ESG members have passed along illustrations of some of these (hit and miss back to 1979). If you have any of these earlier semi-annual packs I would look forward to hearing from you.



2009/04

The fourth quarter 2009 Quarterly Pack was released in mid-November.

All stamp issues with two different formats — souvenir sheet and booklet pane — are included. This particular quarter had two such issues.

The single stamps from the self-adhesive booklet panes show the customary die cutting anomalies in two of the die cut valleys, as illustrated. It is interesting to see how each particular stamp is cut and removed from the full booklet. Two different placements of the "nibs" are apparent here.



Montreal Canadiens

by: Robin Harris

Canada Post issued a high-value souvenir sheet on October 17, 2009 to honour the 100th anniversary of the Montreal Canadiens hockey team. The souvenir sheet contains three \$3 stamps, each using an action-oriented printing process called Motionstamp™ technology. Each stamp replays the historic 500th goals of Maurice Richard, Jean Béliveau, and Guy Lafleur, while playing for the Canadiens.

Have you had an opportunity to use and/or receive these stamps in the mail (and then try soaking them)? I sent out several packages to a collector friend, using these stamps and purposely overpaying the required rate of \$2.75 (oversize Lettermail™ rate for 200–500g), knowing that I would be receiving the stamps back. Each stamp was hand cancelled and protected in the mail stream by an overlaid clear plastic sheet.



Here are my observations...

I had a problem removing the top stamp from one of the souvenir sheets. In fact, the stamp started to peel apart (into different layers). I “lost” a portion of both the upper left and upper right corner’s from the back of the stamp. The result is, unfortunately, a damaged stamp. As seen in the illustration below, the “v” shaped notch at the upper left is the missing layers of the stamp — one can now see right through the stamp!

I “test” soaked one of the stamps in plain water, and have subsequently soaked five others, with fairly good success. My soaking process was as follows:

- * the stamp is submersed in luke-warm water. After a few minutes I peeled the envelope paper from the back of the stamp (this still left a bit of paper attached to the stamp)
- * because these stamps are so thick, I was able to forcefully rub the envelope remnants from the back of the stamp
- * after the envelope was completely removed, I continued to rub the back of the stamp until the layer of gum (adhesive) was completely removed. Again, this was possible only because the stamp is so thick.

On a couple of the stamps, the excessive rubbing has caused some minor rippling or a rough-looking surface on the reverse of the stamps.

One side affect of the soaking and rubbing process is that the cancellation is now *very* light and almost removed completely.

Since the above soaking, I have received several other used examples. I will likely keep these on piece.



Used examples from Montreal Canadien's souvenir sheet. Noticed the “see-through” portion (i.e. damaged) at the upper left corner on the top stamp.

The Calculation of Postage Due on Mail From Canada 1953–1965

by: John Aitken

In contrast to the relatively simple manner in which postage due on taxed mail coming to Canada was calculated, taxed mail from Canada could meet with a variety of different methods, some simple and some rather complex. In examining a relatively small sample of about 30 covers from Canada I have been amazed to encounter at least 7 different methods of due calculation.

I am grateful to Michael Furfie for providing many of the insights into how short payment in Canada translated into foreign postage due.

The **first method** of due calculation is found on taxed mail to the United States. Except for short paid registered mail, or fully paid local mail re-addressed out of town, the deficiency in postage was doubled. The amount in Canadian cents was either written or rubber-stamped on the address side of the mail. When received in the USA the amount due was collected at par.

For outgoing shortpaid mail not destined for the USA the marking was different. Again in most cases the deficiency was doubled, and then converted from Canadian cents to UPU gold francs and centimes. The rate was: 1 cent CDN = 3 centimes. (Chung & Reiche, *The Canadian Postage Due Stamps* p.39) The amount in centimes (subject to a minimum for letters and postcards) was marked beside a T on the top half of the address side. This was done at a Canadian Exchange post office, and then the mail was sent onward.

The **second method** of due calculation was also quite simple. In correspondence with myself, Michael Furfie observed that beginning in April 1959, and for quite a long period of time, all incoming underpaid mail to Czechoslovakia received a flat rate charge of 60 haleru. According to the rate tables found in *US International Postal Rates 1872-1996* by Wawrukiewicz and Beecher (p. 298) this was also the charge for additional weight steps on a foreign letter, so perhaps equivalent to 4 cents CDN.

Method number **three** was the same method as used by Canada's Post Office — the direct conversion of the amount due in gold centimes to the receiving nation's currency.

To determine if this method was used one must know the rate of conversion, and finding that can be a challenge, especially since it appears that for some countries the rate sometimes changed between 1953 and 1965. The rate tables for mail to the USA 1950-1971 (in W & B) are a help, since one can observe foreign due covers on eBay and work out the conversion rate from them.

Illustrated are 4 covers (Figures 1 – 4) where the postage due was calculated using the centime conversion method.

On eBay I have seen 2 due covers to Finland. The first was a letter from Canada in 1956 — short 1 cent — marked T 10 centimes and Finnish due 10 Mk. The second, from Ireland in 1961, marked T 25 and Finnish due 26 Mk. perhaps using method #3?

Method number **four** would become the UPU standard starting Jan 1/66. It used the formula:

$$\frac{\text{postage deficiency (usually X 2)} \times \text{Recipient's FLR}}{\text{Sender's foreign letter rate (FLR)}}$$

Shown (Figures 5 – 9) are examples to the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia and Hungary.



Figure 1. A letter from Toronto to Tel Aviv, Israel Aug 29/58. The sender requested airmail special delivery, but the postage was unpaid. Since special delivery to Israel was not offered, the Exchange Office ignored that request; and because the postage was not at least 75% pre-paid, the letter was marked: "Shortpaid for Airmail Conveyance". (W & B p. 256) Thus the amount due was based on a surface letter weighing 0-1 oz. The deficiency of 6 cents was doubled and converted to 36 gold centimes. In Israel 36 centimes was converted @ 1 centime = 6 pruta to 216 pruta, rounded up to 220 pruta.



Figure 2. A letter from Ottawa to Israel Dec 11/59. Paid 5 cents — short 1 cent — and marked T 10 centimes (the minimum charge). In Israel this was converted to 6 agorats after a change in the currency.



Figure 3. A letter from St. Stephen NB to Manilla, Philippines Dec 8/62. Paid 5 cents — short 1 cent — so due 2 cents, marked T 10. This is currently the latest recorded example of the 10 centime minimum. A conversion rate of 31 centimes = 20 centavos was observed on eBay recently. Thus 10 centimes = 6.7 centavos, rounded up to 7.



Figure 5. A letter from Langstaff, Ont. to the Netherlands July 30/56. paid 5 cents — short 1 cent and marked T 10 centimes. Dutch due = 9, calculated by: $2/6 \times .25 = 8.33$ Dutch cents rounded up to 9.



Figure 7. A letter from St. John sur Lac, PQ to Luxembourg June 12/60. Paid 5 cents — short 1 cent and marked T 10 centimes. Luxembourg due = 1.70F; using $2/6 \times 5F = 1.67$, rounded up to 1.70F.



Figure 4. An airmail postcard from Niagara Falls to Sweden Sept 10/63. Short 3 cents and marked T 18 centimes. Swedish postage due: $18 \times 1.7 \text{ ore} = 30.6$, rounded up to 35 ore.



Figure 6. A letter, Saint John, NB to the Netherlands Aug 9/57. Paid 5 cents — short 1 cent — and marked T 10/cent. Dutch due = 10, here $2/6 \times .30 = 10$.



Figure 8. A letter from Montreal to Yugoslavia Dec 1/58. Paid 5 cents so short 1 cent and due 2 cents, but NOT marked by Canada. Yugoslavia due marking 10 dinars, using $2/6 \times 30d = 10d$.



Figure 9. A surface letter from Bowmanville, Ont. to Hungary Nov 14/64. paid 2 cents — short 4 cents - so 8 cents due. NOT marked by Canada. Hungarian due: 1.34 forints in blue pencil, with 1.30 in due stamps, using: $8/6 \times 1.00f = 1.34$, rounded down to 1.30.

Note: I have also seen a short payment of 1 cent to the Netherlands from 1964, when the Dutch FLR was .40, resulting in a due charge of 14 Dutch cents.

Note that in each instance using method #4 the Canadian 10 centime minimum has been ignored. Instead, the actual shortfall, doubled, has been used in the due calculation.

Method number five was used by Switzerland. According to "Die Posttaxen der Schweiz ab 1875 Band 2 Ausland" (p.115) Switzerland had been using method #4 since March 1, 1879. Starting July 1/53 they modified it slightly, by making a reduction of 3/8 i.e. to 5/8 of the amount due calculated using method #4. From May 1/59 to Dec 31/65 the reduction was 3/10 i.e. to 7/10 of method #4. (p.113).

Method number 6 comes from Great Britain. Method #4 was used on incoming non-British Commonwealth mail, but for taxing shortpaid Commonwealth mail the formula was modified in two of the three components.

In place of the Sender's FLR the British substituted the Sender's Commonwealth Letter Rate. For Canada, this was 4 cents until March 31/54, when the UPU rate was 5 cents, increased to 5 cents April 1/54, when the UPU rate was 6 cents.

In place of the British UPU FLR, a number derived from a separate calculation was used and recorded on Post Office form P114. In an e-mail to me Michael Furfie explains this:

"Let's go back to first principles with the British Form P114. The basic way it operated was to give all the inward surface letter rates and the equivalents of the first letter rates in British currency; these were to be used in proportional calculations. For most countries the equivalent was Britain's foreign (UPU) rate, but for Commonwealth countries it was usually lower. The normal way of calculating the equivalent to show on Form P114 seems to have been: Country's Commonwealth rate X Britain's UPU rate / Country's UPU rate [what I call the FLR - author]. So while Britain's UPU rate was 4d (to September 1957), the equivalent of Canada's 5 cents Commonwealth rate was: $5c \times 4d / 6c = 3.33d$, rounded to $3 \frac{1}{2}d$ (3.5d). This value is shown on the 1954 printing of the form, a copy of which I have. . . . After the increase in Britain's UPU rate to 6d in October 1957, the P114 equivalent should have been: $5c \times 6d / 6c = 5d$. (Unfortunately I haven't seen a copy from this period.)"



Figure 10. A letter from Bedford, Quebec to Switzerland Mar 4/64. Paid 5 cents - short 1 cent - marked T 6 centimes (the minimum then being 5). Swiss due calculated as: $2/6 \times 50 \times 7/10 = 11.67$, rounded up to 15. The Swiss, like the Swedes, seem to round the due amount up to the next higher multiple of 5.

Shown in Figures 11 and 12 are two examples of due covers to Great Britain.



Figure 11. A letter, Toronto to GB, airmail special delivery Dec 6/55. Paid 30 cents (for 2 X 15c airmail i.e. 1/2 - 1 oz.) but short 10 cents for special delivery, so 20 cents due, which = 60 centimes. The British amount due = 1 shilling 2 pence or 14 pence, using $20c / 5c \times 3.5d = 14d$ or 1/2d.



Figure 12. Old Crow, Yukon to GB, surface printed matter Oct 23/59. Paid 5 cents (2+1+1) for 6-8 ozs. but rated due 36 cents (not centimes). Perhaps the parcel was not open for inspection and so was treated as a 7 oz. letter shortpaid $3c/oz \times 6 \text{ oz} = 18$ cents.

Michael Furfie explains: "Your 1959 cover, deficient 18c should have been charged $36c/5c \times 5d = 36d = 3/$. What seems to have happened is that the British mistook 36 cents as 36 centimes, equivalent to 12 cents, and calculated $12c/5c \times 5d = 12d = 1/$."

I think of **method number seven** as "The Danish Method". Michael Furfie opines that Denmark equated its Foreign Letter Rate to the standard UPU Letter Rate of the time, i.e. 20 centimes until March 1959, and then 25 centimes from April 1959. This gives the formula:

$$\frac{\text{marked deficiency in centimes} \times \text{Destination FLR}}{\text{UPU rate in centimes}}$$

Note: I have shown method #7 in this fashion for ease of comparison with methods 4,5, and 6. However, the application is much simpler than using the formula, i.e. like method #3. By combining the two letter rates e.g. Dest. FLR/ UPU FLR = a constant multiplier is obtained. For Denmark this would be $60/20 = 3$ and $60/25 = 2.4$.

Two examples to Denmark are shown, in figures (13) and (14). Also shown is a 1954 cover to Belgium (Figure 15) which possibly used this method.

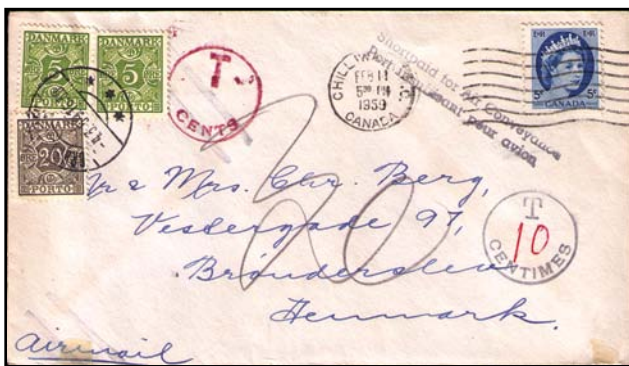


Figure 13. A letter from Chilliwack, BC to Denmark Feb 11/59. Paid 5 cents. Short for airmail by greater than 25%, so sent by surface. Short 1 cent for surface and marked T 10 centimes. Danish due = 30 ore, using $10/20 \times 60 = 30$ OR $3 \times 10 = 30$.

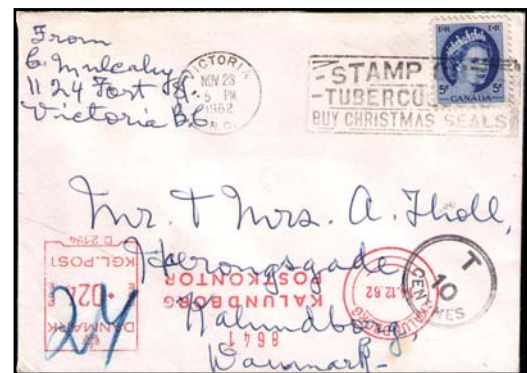


Figure 14. A letter from Victoria, BC to Denmark Nov 23/63. Paid 5 cents - short 1 cent and marked T 10 centimes. Danish due = 24 ore., using $10/25 \times 60 = 24$ OR $2.4 \times 10 = 24$.

Oddly, although the short payment and respective country FLRs remained the same, the increase in the UPU FLR resulted in a reduction of postage due. Contrast that with the Dutch covers using method #4, where the amount short paid and Canadian FLR remained the same, but increases in the Dutch FLR resulted in increased due amounts !

Note: On eBay I have recently seen a short paid letter from Italy to Denmark sent Sept 18/59 at the domestic rate of 25 lire, rather than the foreign rate of 60 lire. The Italian post office did not mark the letter short paid. The Danish post office taxed the letter 70 ore, and appear to have used method #4 ($70/60 \times 60$) rather than #7 (i.e. $31.5 \text{ centimes} \times 2.4 = 75.6 \text{ ore}$) to arrive at the postage due.

Denmark is not the only country to have used more than one method to calculate postage due. West Germany is another. After examining several due covers to West Germany in 1953-54 it is apparent that they were using method #7, like the Danes. However, it appears that by May 1956 the West Germans had switched from method #7 to method #3 (centime conversion) for their due calculations.

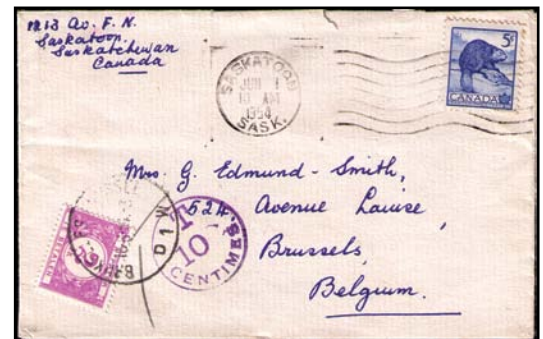


Figure 15. Canada to Belgium 1954. (T10 centimes / $20 \text{ centimes} \times 4 \text{ Belgian francs} = 2 \text{ francs due.}$)

Unlike the conversion rate for Canada and the USA, which remained constant at 1 cent = 3 centimes from mid 1948 - 1965, the rate for Germany changed. W & B (p. 271) give 50 pf = 25 centimes for April 20/48. (so 40 pf = 20 centimes). In 1954 it appears from eBay covers that 40 pf = 26.66 centimes. By May 1956 40 pf = 30 centimes. I have also seen a later cover to the USA from 1964, where 40 pf = 31 centimes.

Shown in Figures 16, 17 and 18 are three due covers to Germany.

Reports of other due covers are welcome. Perhaps we can find yet another method of due calculation!



Figure 17. A letter sent Nov 21/59. Paid 5 cents - short 1 cent - marked T 10 centimes. German due = 14 pf. calculated as 30 centimes = 40 pf so 10 centimes = 40/3 = 13.3 pf rounded up to 14 pf due.

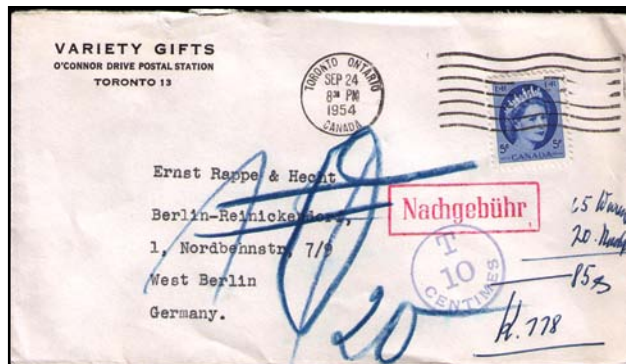


Figure 16. A letter, Toronto to Germany Sept 24/54. Paid 5 cents, short 1 cent, so marked T 10 centimes. German due = 20 pf, using method #7. $10/20 \times 40$ pf = 20 pf due.

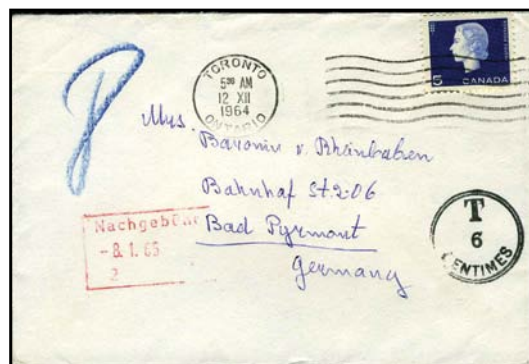


Figure 18. A letter, Toronto to Germany Dec 12/64. Paid 5 cents, so short 1 cent and thus 2 cents due. Marked T 6 centimes (since the minimum was by then reduced to 5 centimes). German due 8 pf using method #3. 30 or 31 centimes = 40 pf, so 6 centimes = $40/5 = 8$ pf.

References:

Andrew Chung & Hans Reiche, *The Canadian Postage Due Stamps*, The Unitrade Press, 1985

Michael Furfie, *British Civilian Postage Rates of the 20th Century*, self-published, 2000

Anthony S. Wawrukiewicz and Henry W. Beecher, *U.S. International Postal Rates, 1872-1996*, CAMA publishing Company, 1996

(Swiss) Kommission für Jugendphilatelie, *Die Posttaxen der Schweiz ab 1875, Band 2, Ausland* (les tarifs postaux suisses pour le service extérieur des 1875), ZACK-Sonderdruck, 1995

Soren Anderson, swesspd website, <http://www.rootsweg.ancestry.com/-swesspd/usdue/aaa.htm>

Elizabethan II Market Place

Classified listings in the Market Place are \$1.00 for 25 words. Additional words are 5¢ each. Camera ready display ads (preferably 300dpi, black and white tiff scans) pertaining primarily to the Elizabethan era will be accepted at the following rates: 1/8 page \$5.00; 1/4 page \$8.00; 1/2 page \$15.00 and a full page at \$30.00. 25% discount for four consecutive insertions of the same ad.

Full payment must accompany ad. Payment in Canadian funds to: Elizabethan II Study Group. Mail to Editor: Robin Harris, PO Box 104, Seddons Corner, MB R0E 1X0, Canada.

Press Sheets

by: Robin Harris

Help
Needed

Over the last few years I have visited the Library and Archives in Ottawa on several occasions. With the help of ESG member Pascal LeBlond I have had the opportunity to view nearly all of the Elizabethan-era definitive material that is currently catalogued and available for viewing (some of the more current material, particularly since Lowe-Martin has become a printer of Canadian stamps, is not yet available).

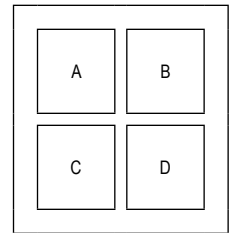
During each visit I also request to view certain commemorative issues, those that I either have a keen interest in, or want to "plate" specific constant plate varieties that are listed in the *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*.

Illustrated on the following pages are three commemorative-issue press sheets that have been digitally created based on observations at the Library and Archives Canada on October 1, 2009.

50¢ Suzor-Coté (Scott 492)

The 50¢ Suzor-Coté issue was printed in 4 panes of 50 stamps arranged in 2 columns by 2 rows. Surprisingly, one of the rows is inverted in relation to the other row. The only other time I have seen inverted panes on a press sheet is in some of the definitive issues, never in a commemorative issue.

This particular stamp, I suspect, has many constant varieties, although the Unitrade only lists two: "line from knee" (pos. 41) and "bird in sky" (pos. 5, 36). As one would suspect, the "bird in sky" variety is actually different in appearance in both of these positions, and found on different panes (the Unitrade will need to be updated to reflect this).



Suzor-Coté sheet arrangement

Bird in sky (pos. 5) is found from "pane A", and is the one illustrated in the Unitrade (and at right). The pos. 36 "bird in sky" actually looks like a bird; it has two "wings" coming out of a central dot, and is found in the same relative location in the sky. This particular variety (pos. 36) and the "line from knee" variety at pos. 41 are both found from the same pane, "pane D".



492ii

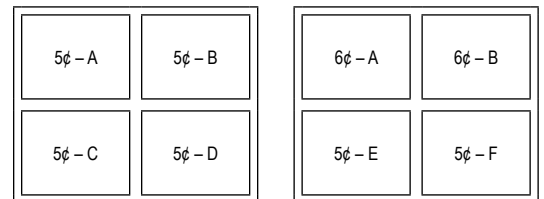
A very quick cursory glance of the press sheet at the Archives showed two other possible "significant" (i.e. relatively large) varieties (both from "pane A"): a vertical blue line in the field near the lower left (pos. 36) and a large blue dot in the blue "trees" at left (left of man's hand) at pos. 1.

Help Needed: if you have an example of the "line from knee" or the "bird in sky" at pos. 36, or either of the two possible constant varieties noted in the previous paragraph, please contact me so these can be illustrated in the next Unitrade.

1970 Christmas (Scott 519–523, 524–528)

This is an interesting issue: the 5¢ values were printed from 6 different panes of 100 while the 6¢ values were printed from 2 panes of 100 ... in two different press sheet arrangements!

The 5¢ sheet of 4 panes was on smooth paper whereas the combination 5¢/6¢ sheet was on vertically ribbed paper (further research here could prove interesting).



5¢ and 6¢ 1970 Christmas sheet arrangements

So, where do the Unitrade-listed varieties occur on the Archives sheets?

522iii (dot between M and A) — panes A, C, D, E, F; NOT pane B

523ii (red spot on cheek) — panes A and D only

523iv (blue thread) — all panes (A, B, C, D, E, F)

525iii (scratch through window) — pane A only

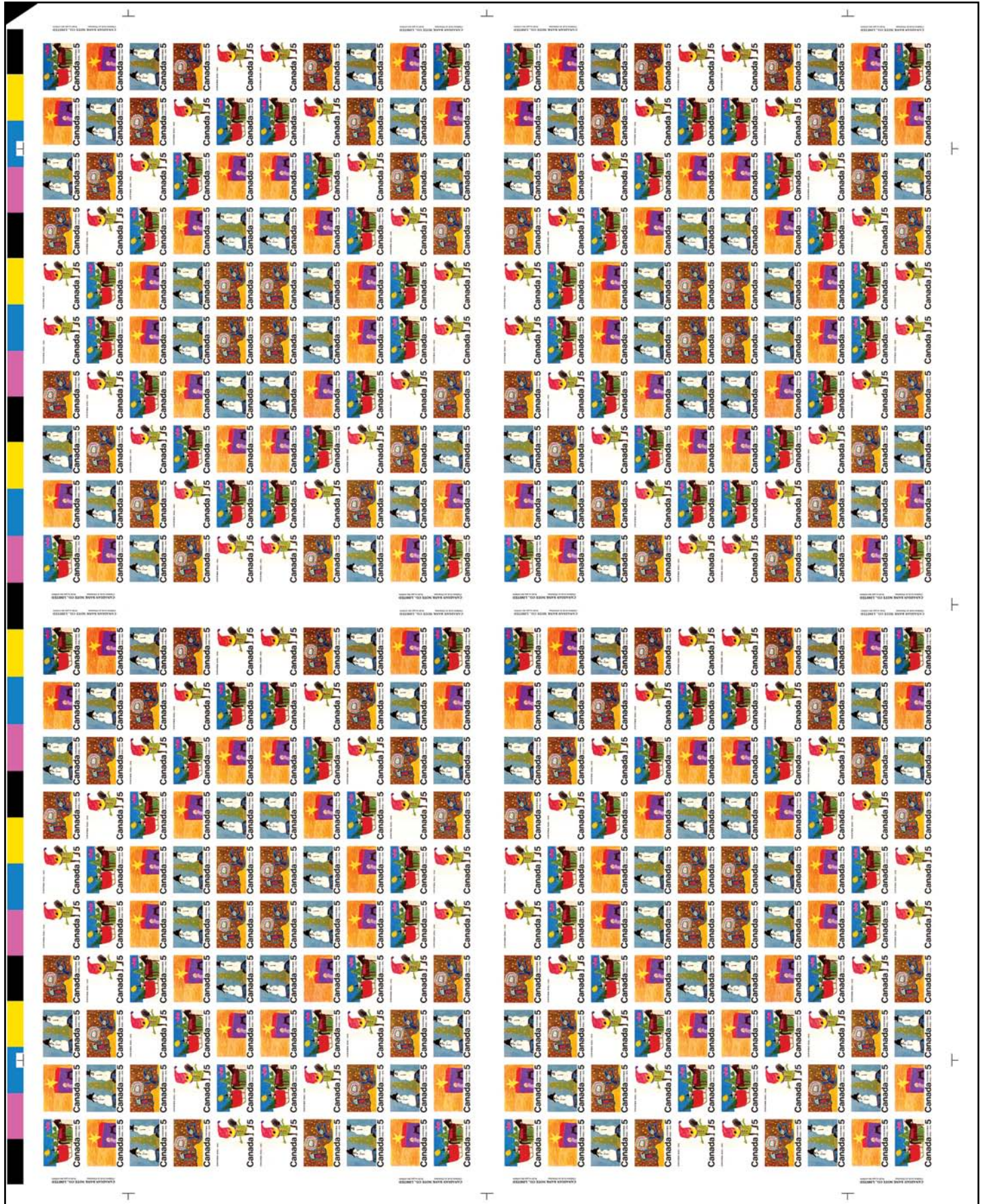
528i (flaming window) — not seen on either pane at the Archives



5¢ Christmas (Sc. 519-523) Press Sheet

Press sheet (digitally created) as observed October 1, 2009 at Library and Archives Canada

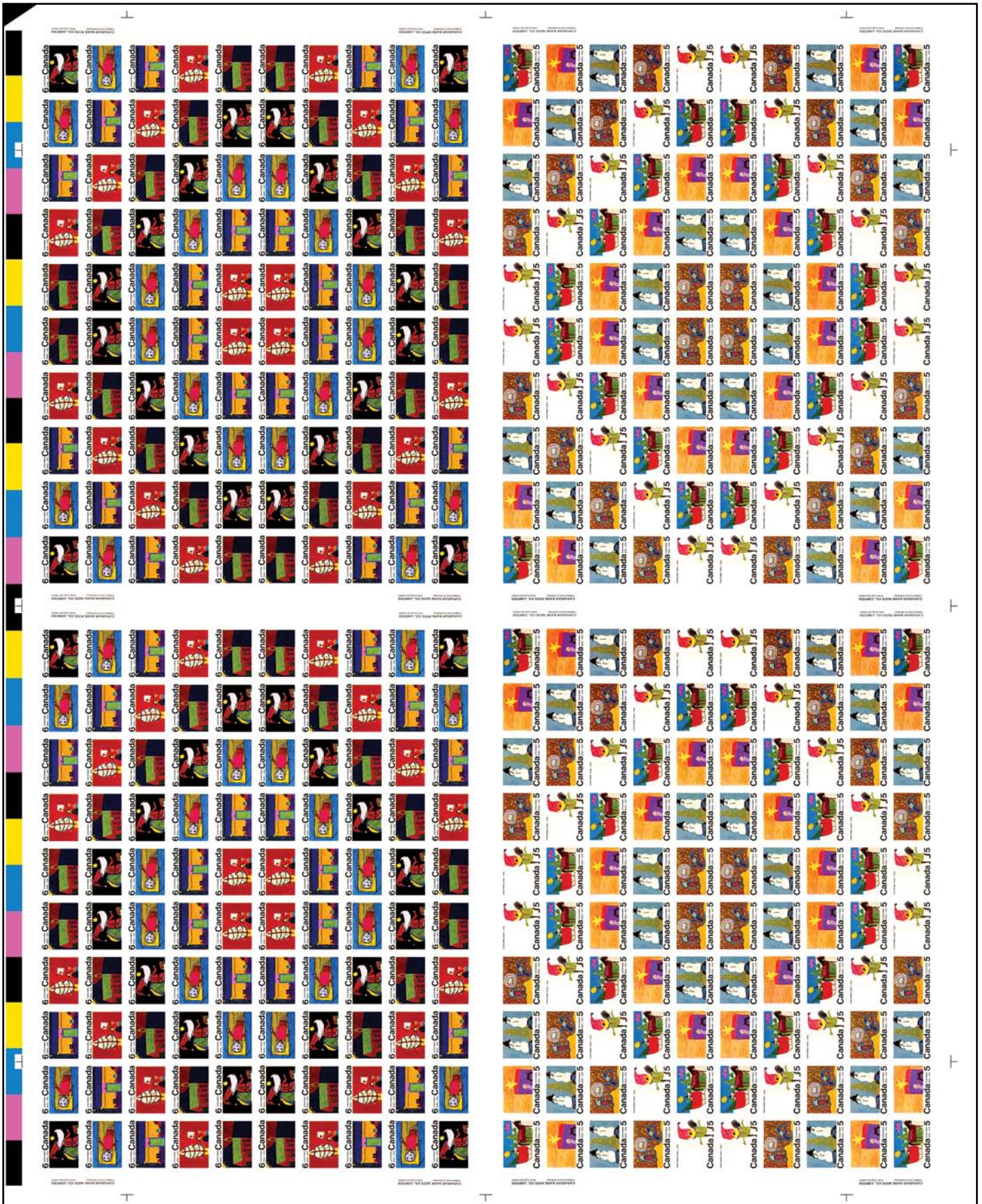
This press sheet was on smooth paper.



5¢ and 6¢ Christmas (Sc. 519–523/524 528) Press Sheet

Press sheet (digitally created) as observed October 1, 2009 at Library and Archives Canada

This press sheet was on vertically ribbed paper; note the two different denominations.



50¢ Suzor-Côté (Sc. 492) Press Sheet

Press sheet (digitally created) as observed October 1, 2009 at Library and Archives Canada

Note the inverted panes

